

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.

VOL. XV--NO. 730.

TERMS:

THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
Two Dollars a Year, payable in Advance.
No attention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the proper remittance.
Advertisements will be charged \$1.50 per square of 10 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.
Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbidden and charged accordingly.
For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$5, each.
Obituary notices over 12 lines, charged at regular advertising rates.
All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.
Jon Wren, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good style and on reasonable terms.
All letters addressed to the Proprietor, will be promptly attended to.
No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

Special Notices.

General Orders No. 7.

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 11, 1862.
I. An encampment for the rendezvous of State troops is established, to be located by the Quartermaster, in the vicinity of Chattanooga.
Volunteers for twelve months will be received in companies or as individuals, with the distinct understanding that the Governor may, at any time after muster, direct the organization of squads into companies—companies into battalions or regiments. The conditions and terms of service are those prescribed in the acts of the General Assembly, passed at their session in 1860, 1861, and 1862, authorizing the acceptance of a volunteer force for the defense of the State.
II. Col. Leon Trousdale, of the Governor's Military Staff, will take command of said encampment, and is directed to discharge the duties of a commanding officer.
III. Major G. S. Bolling, Quartermaster, will make such arrangements and provisions as may become necessary for the supply of said State force. He will take charge of all the ordnance stores of the State, and see to the preservation and repair of State arms, and issue them on the order of the Adj. General, to whom he will report as to the number and condition now on hand and which may from time to time receive.
IV. Major Daniel F. Cooke, Commissary, will make such arrangements and provisions as may become necessary for the subsistence of said State force.
V. Said encampment may, upon order of the Adj. General of the State or the commandant thereof, be removed to such point as the public service may require.
VI. The Adj. General of the State will assign and designate temporarily for duty such officers as may become necessary. For such funds as may be required in the organization, supply and subsistence of said force, he will draw upon the Bank of Tennessee, and make such other orders as may be necessary in the organization and equipment of said troops, ordering them into active service, &c.

VII. Gen. B. H. Anderson will give to the organization of this force such aid and assistance from time to time as its proper efficiency may require.
By order of
ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor.
W. C. WHITTHORN, Adj. Gen.
Aug. 1, 1862—1m.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT EAST TENN.,
Knoxville, July 23d, 1862.

General Orders No. 80.

I. All furloughs are hereby revoked, and every absent officer and soldier belonging to the Army of East Tennessee, physically able to travel, will return without delay to his command.
In every instance of non-compliance with this order, the officer or soldier will be arrested and tried as a deserter.
II. Quartermasters at the different Posts are directed to furnish all soldiers of this command who have sick furloughs, transportation to their respective regiments.
By command of
Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH.
H. L. CLAY, A. A. G.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF E. TENN.,
Knoxville, July 21, 1862.

General Orders No. 84.

I. Railroads are prohibited from transporting leather except upon the order of the Chief Quartermaster or Chief of Ordnance of the Department.
By command of
Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH.
J. L. MORGAN, Major and Chief Q. M.
[Signed]
Maj. Gen. H. L. CLAY, A. A. G.
Confederate Currency.
Special attention is invited to the notice below. The war upon the currency has been productive of an immense deal of harm, and we are pleased to know a stop is to be put to it.
Headquarters, Department E. Tenn.,
Knoxville, May 26, 1862.
It having come to the notice of the Major General Commanding, that persons within the limits of said Department are discrediting the Confederate Currency by refusing to receive it in payment of debts and for products, &c.
He hereby gives notice that this is a grave political offence, and that all persons so offending render themselves liable to arrest by the military authority vested in him.
E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major General Commanding.

Rates of Postage.

Attention is invited to the following act, which goes into effect on the first day of July, proximo:
AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to prescribe the Rates of Postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes."
Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the 1st day of July next, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, to wit: For every single letter sealed, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks and signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance within the Confederate States of America, ten cents; and every letter, or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage. [Approved April 19, 1862.]

HARRIS'S 5TH DIST. DEPT. OF EAST TENN.,
Office Deputy Provost Marshal,
Athens, Tenn., July 14, 1862.

1. Hereafter no one but Dr. Marshall, Dr. J. H. Athens, McMillan county; W. G. Whitehead, Bradley county; Dr. Edwards, Cleveland, Bradley county; and S. S. Barrett, Charleston, Bradley county; Frank McTear, Decatur, Meigs county; and Hugh L. M. Roberts, Washington, Rhea county, will be allowed to sell liquors in the above named counties, and then only for medicinal purposes, strictly, and on proper prescriptions.
2. None but regular commissioned army surgeons will be allowed to prescribe liquors for officers or soldiers, and no one but a well known regular practicing Physician will be permitted to issue prescriptions for citizens.
3. Any one violating these orders will be promptly arrested and punished.
Capt. and Deputy Provost Marshal,
5th District Department East Tennessee,
June 20, 1862.

The Post.

Athens, Friday, September 19, 1862.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 10.—Lieut. Colonel Shevler, of Holcombe's Legion, reports officially that on the 9th instant he made a dash into Williamsburg, with three hundred and fifty cavalry, and drove the enemy, five hundred strong, about five miles, capturing the Colonel, the Military Governor, the Major, two Captains, sundry Lieutenants, and about seventy-five privates.

Quantities of commissary and other stores were destroyed.

Thirty Yankees were killed. The Confederate loss was fifteen killed, wounded and missing.

The Probable Termination of the War.

We have noticed many speculations in regard to the termination of our present troubles, but have seen nothing that appears to us as a tangible basis to justify the hope of bringing about a speedy settlement. Setting aside the slim probability of foreign intervention, we are induced to think that the present campaign will be prosecuted with the utmost activity until the hard winter months forces a cessation. Then our Yankee brethren will have time and calmness to look their financial difficulties in the face, and "calculate" the cost and expense of a third year's war with a people who have given such bloody evidence of their determination and ability to maintain their independence.

The conservative element of the North will gain power during the cessation of hostilities, and reflection may induce some propositions which may lead to a termination of the war by the Spring.

These views are speculations merely, which probably have no other foundation than our desire and wishes, but we cannot help believing that the bloody defeats which the North has lately sustained, added to their financial embarrassments, and the fears of an invasion of their territory, will give to the conservative within her limits, a power whose claims for peace, cannot be disregarded by the Northern government.

The Excitement in the North.

The New York Tribune's report of the second battle of Bull Run produced the greatest excitement in the North, and being printed on the bulletin boards.

In some cases alterations occurred between the excited friends and opponents of Gen. McClellan.

About noon the Tribune's dispatches were torn from the boards, on information being received that the government had ordered the Tribune office to be closed, in consequence of its publication.

The following is significant, in connection with the above, and shows that the excitement must have been of the most violent character:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The dispatch telegraphed here on Monday, intimating that the New York Tribune had been ordered to be closed, had no foundation.—The statement was made with no other purpose than to appease the mob.

The Panic in Washington.

A gentleman in Richmond has received a letter from his brother in Washington, D. C., dated Thursday. He says in it that the greatest consternation and alarm exists among Government officials on account of the advance of our army and that they had begun to remove from the Government arsenals to New York all the small arms, ordnance, and powder, and that in consequence work in that department had stopped. Also, that gun-boats from everywhere had been ordered to Washington and that there was a continuous line of them in front of the city, and as far down as Alexandria, Va. The distance, we believe, from Washington, is eight miles.

Mortification at the Return of the Army.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American writes to that paper as follows:

The return of the army to Washington is a great mortification in military circles, and it will doubtless be one of equal mortification to the whole country. After fifteen months' toil and bloodshed we have now returned to the starting point, and the whole work has to be commenced over again. The Confederates may now again reiterate their assertion with some show of plausibility "that the South cannot be conquered."

There cannot be to be any panic here, but the mortification is great and the disappointment so deep that every man seems to carry his feelings in his countenance.

There is also rumors here this evening of a change in the Cabinet, but I think they are unfounded.

In the list of Federal casualties in the battles in Northern Virginia, a Washington telegraphic dispatch gives the following names of Yankee Generals:

Brig-Gen. Schenck, right arm shattered by a Minnie ball—will require amputation; Bri-Gen. Robinson, wounded; Brig-Gen. Coulter, killed; Brig-Gen. Buford, of Illinois, killed; and General Stahl, killed. This is certainly a very heavy loss in general officers.

Out of one hundred and eleven editors and reporters connected with the New York Tribune, Times, World, Courier, and Enquirer, Evening Post, Sun, and Commercial—all of which are ferocious war journals, the number who have enlisted for the war, all added together count precisely none.

What Ought to be Done with the Tories of East Tennessee—Sequestration.—Major Henry's Bill.

[From the Knoxville Register.]
In our issue of yesterday, we briefly alluded to the Bill introduced by Senator Henry to extend the provisions of the Sequestration Act to the citizens refusing allegiance to the Confederate Government. We do not know what the provisions of the Bill are, but presume that they are, in the main, declaratory of the already well settled law upon that subject.

It is a fundamental principle as laid down in the decisions of the Courts, both in England and the United States, that in all revolutions the right of election exists to the citizen as to the government to which he will adhere, and having thus chosen his allegiance he is bound by it, and must abide all the consequences of his choice.

The principle has been acted on in all European revolutions, and has been strictly adhered to in the settlement of questions of citizenship and allegiance growing out of our revolution in 1776. The subject has been before the Supreme Court of the United States on more than one occasion, and the following principles have been announced as the law of the land by that learned tribunal:

"Persons born in the Colonies before the Declaration of Independence, had a right to elect whether they would retain their native allegiance to the British Crown or would become citizens of the several States."

"Prima facie, if born here before July 4, 1816, and remaining here after that day, the person is to be deemed an American citizen; but this presumption must be rebutted by acts showing adoption to the British crown during the struggle."

Applying these principles to the existing state of things in the Confederate States, the subject is one of easy solution, the only question of difficulty being as to the fact of election, and the acts of the party necessary to show his determination to which he will adhere. It is clear that all citizens of Tennessee since the 8th of June, 1861, have the right to elect whether they will retain their native allegiance to the United States or become citizens of the Confederate States—and further, that their remaining here after that day, is presumptive evidence that they are to be deemed citizens of the Confederate States; but it is by no means conclusive, because this presumption may be rebutted by acts showing adoption to the Government of the United States while the revolution is in progress. Each case must be decided upon its own circumstances, according to the voluntary acts and conduct of the party. This being the law as adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, (see 3 Peters' Rep., p. 99,) reviewing and following a current of English and American authorities upon the same subject—it is clear that the property of a very large number of the so called Union men of East Tennessee, will be liable to confiscation under the sequestration laws of the Confederate States.

No question can arise in regard to those who have fled from their homes and joined the Lincoln arms, or have voluntarily removed, or in any manner taken protection under the Government of the United States. Such persons are undoubtedly alien enemies, and are subject to the forfeitures of the confiscation act.—They have likewise, by their acts, utterly disfranchised themselves, and being aliens, are no longer entitled to vote in elections, nor to hold any office of honor or profit under the Government of the Confederate States. Should they desire to become citizens of this Government, they must, as in case of persons born in foreign countries, pass through a regular process of naturalization. They cannot simply by returning home and taking the oath of allegiance and receiving military protection, thus clothe themselves with all the rights of citizenship. No order or proclamation of a military commander can change the well settled principles of law on this subject. Personal protection may be granted, but rights of property and questions of allegiance cannot be settled in this way. Those renegades having made their election to adhere to the old Government, must abide all the consequences of their choice—they are aliens—must be regarded as enemies, and have forfeited all rights to suffrage, to office and to property. And so it is with a very large number of the Union men of East Tennessee, although they have kept their domicile in the State and resided here since the act of Separation took place.—The only question of difficulty in their case is one of fact. Have their conduct and voluntary acts been such as to show a determination on their part to retain their allegiance to the United States, and repudiate the act of the State in separating from that Government? Is this question answered in the affirmative, then, in all such cases, they are alien enemies, notwithstanding their residence has been continued here, and the courts would necessarily decide that as such, their property must be confiscated and they themselves deprived of the privilege of voting and holding office under the Government of the Confederate States.—What act of the person would be necessary to demonstrate his election would be a subject to be decided by a jury upon a case made out in court. The nature and character of the conduct of the party would of course vary in every case,

and nonuniform rule could be laid down for the government of the Court.

The only thing to be ascertained would be the heart or intention of the person, and this could be arrived at in the ordinary modes of proof by investigating his behavior and deportment—and in all cases, wherever it is ascertained that an election or choice of allegiance has been made, it would be the duty of the Court to declare him an alien, and at once proceed to the confiscation of his property. Thousands in East Tennessee will fall whenever the test is applied. We know of many instances, in many of the counties, where men of large means have persistently and obstinately repudiated the Confederate Government and have manifested their allegiance to the old government by a uniform course of life, not scrupling upon all occasions both by word and deed, to throw every obstruction in the way of the achievement of Southern independence, and who have forfeited all claims to any rights of property or citizenship in, or protection from, the Confederate Government.

The Death of Gen. Kearney.

A letter to the New York Herald, from Washington, says the death of General Kearney has "struck all classes with sadness, for of all the officers engaged the death of none could be more deeply lamented." A letter to the Philadelphia Enquirer gives a rather fuller account of his death than has been published. It says:

While the firing was in progress Gen. Birney, who at the time was near Gen. Kearney, pointed out to him a position on their right flank from which Gen. Stevens' division had retreated, thereby leaving a gap. As Gen. Kearney had previously understood from Gen. Reno (the latter himself so believing) that the gap left by the retreat of Gen. Stevens had been filled, as well as believing it impossible that anybody could be driven from so strong a position, he at once started off at a full gallop, unaccompanied by either his staff or orderly (they had been sent to other parts of the field with orders,) and rode into the gap.

This was the last seen of Gen. Kearney alive. The first knowledge that he had fallen in battle was a flag of truce sent by the rebels, and directed to Gen. Heintzelman. It came into the camp the next morning, bearing the dead body of the loved but now lamented Kearney. It was placed at once under the charge of Dr. Hancock, the able Division Surgeon, and by him taken to Washington, where it is now being embalmed before being sent to his home.

The missile which caused his death was a Minnie rifle ball, and was doubtless fired by some one of the enemy's sharpshooters, he being concealed at a point in some gully or rifle pit lower than the General, as the shot entered his body just below the hip and came out through the thigh. He probably did not survive long after being wounded.

The Reaction in New York.

A gentleman who has arrived at his home in the South, after a sojourn of about six weeks in New York having been taken with a captured vessel in an attempt to run the blockade—says the reaction for peace is making swift though silent progress.

Meeting of secret organizations and parties were held nightly. One of these parties, said to comprise a very large number of the most influential citizens, had put forth the following remarkable propositions for a termination of the war:

1st. A cessation of all hostilities, or armistice.
2d. Each party to pay its own debt.
3d. The resignation or deposition of Abraham Lincoln, and a new election in all the States for a new President.

4th. All the rights of the South to be guaranteed by special amendments to the Constitution and a reconstruction of the Union.

5th. Filling in the above, a General Convention to be held, and terms of separation agreed upon, with a treaty offensive and defensive.—Charleston Courier.

Arrest of a Young Lady.

Miss Green, a loyal young lady in one of the Northwestern counties of Virginia, says the Richmond Dispatch, was arrested and put in jail in Buckingham, Upper county, on a charge of cutting telegraph wires in the Yankee army.—When interrogated she confessed she had cut the wires, and said that she would do so again if set at liberty, at the same time refusing to take the oath of allegiance and receiving military protection, thus clothe themselves with all the rights of citizenship. No order or proclamation of a military commander can change the well settled principles of law on this subject. Personal protection may be granted, but rights of property and questions of allegiance cannot be settled in this way. Those renegades having made their election to adhere to the old Government, must abide all the consequences of their choice—they are aliens—must be regarded as enemies, and have forfeited all rights to suffrage, to office and to property. And so it is with a very large number of the Union men of East Tennessee, although they have kept their domicile in the State and resided here since the act of Separation took place.—The only question of difficulty in their case is one of fact. Have their conduct and voluntary acts been such as to show a determination on their part to retain their allegiance to the United States, and repudiate the act of the State in separating from that Government? Is this question answered in the affirmative, then, in all such cases, they are alien enemies, notwithstanding their residence has been continued here, and the courts would necessarily decide that as such, their property must be confiscated and they themselves deprived of the privilege of voting and holding office under the Government of the Confederate States.—What act of the person would be necessary to demonstrate his election would be a subject to be decided by a jury upon a case made out in court. The nature and character of the conduct of the party would of course vary in every case,

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"First class in geography come up. Bill Toots, what's a cape?"
"A thing that mother wears over her shoulders."
"What's a plain?"
"A tool used by carpenters for smoothing of boards."
"What's a desert?"
"It's goodies after dinner."
"That will do, Bill; I will give you a touch of some goodies after school."

"Yes," said Quip, "our choice in marriage shows that." Quip was informed that he was a brute.

The brig Balaer and schooner Torro Colorado, both from New York for Tampico, have been seized off the Mexican coast by a French blockader and taken to Vera Cruz as prizes. They had assumed the Mexican color to avoid the Confederate privateers.

Further Particulars of Saturday's Fight at Manassas.

[From the Richmond Examiner, of the 8th.]
The battles of Thursday and Friday were both fought in the neighborhood of Sudley, where Jackson held position, and where he still was on Saturday morning. Our line of battle, on Saturday, was an obtuse crescent in shape, and at least five miles long. Jackson's line, which formed our left, stretched from Sudley, on Bull Run, along the partly excavated track of the Manassas Independent line of railroad, for a portion of the way, and thence towards a point on the Warrenton Turnpike, about a mile and a half to the rear or West of Groveton.

Longstreet's command, which formed our right wing, extended from the point on the Turnpike on which Jackson's right flank rested, and prolonged the line of battle far to the right, stretching beyond the line of the Manassas Gap railroad.

It is thus seen that a point on the Warrenton Turnpike, a mile and a half West of Groveton, was the centre of our position, and the apex of our crescent, whose convexity was towards the West. It was here, in an interval between Jackson's right and Longstreet's left that our artillery was placed. Eight batteries were planted on a commanding elevation, and were greatly distinguished early in the battle by their brilliant execution.

The enemy's line of battle conformed itself to ours, and took, therefore, a crescent form, of which the centre or more advance portion was at Groveton, whence the wings declined obliquely to the right and left. Their batteries were in rear of their infantry, and occupied the hills which they had held in the fight of July, 1861, but pointed differently.

Battle was joined between the artillery about 12 o'clock; and the terrible execution of ours was evidenced by the mangled corpses of the enemy which our subsequent advance disclosed. A number of them lay in the road at Groveton, and on the hills around. Not long after, Jackson's wing became engaged, and about 4 o'clock, P. M., the battle was raging along the whole line.

The bearing of our troops, as they pressed forward to the battle, is described as magnificent. Jackson's left advancing more rapidly than his right, swept around by the Pennsylvania House and towards the enemy's back towards the Turnpike; while Longstreet, making an analogous move on his wing, crowded back those in front of him towards the Henry Hills.

Hood's Brigade formed Longstreet's left, and, of course, charged next the Turnpike. In its track it met Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, and almost annihilated it. The ground was piled with the slain. Pickett's Brigade was on the right of Hood's, next came Jenkins' Brigade, and next was Kemper's, which charged near the Conrad House, Evans' and Anderson's were the reserve, and subsequently came into action.

Thus moving, our army drove the enemy on both wings, pressing them across the Henry and Robinson ridge, and through the pines and copses beyond, and across Bull Run. Long after nightfall our artillery was still thundering at the retreating enemy. It is a remarkable coincidence that one of the numerous batteries captured by our army, was taken on the precise spot where Rickett's battery became ours on July 21st, 1861. The guns, as before remarked, pointed, however, in different directions on the two occasions.

The ride over the battle field on Sunday, revealed a scene of carnage of which this war had furnished before no example. The heaps of the enemy were thick where they had assailed Jackson's line at the railroad excavations. They here almost paved the ground. Another scene of great carnage was in the road which runs across the Turnpike near the Henry house. The enemy had made a stand there in the gully-worn track, and in a space of less than two hundred yards, nearly a thousand had met their deaths. In the piece of woods near and West of this road, our own loss was heavier than anywhere else, the enemy making good fight from their natural intrenchment.

But while these were the spots where death held its fiercest carnival, the whole field of combat was strewn with victims. Our informant states that several times his company paused to count the number of corpses of the enemy in sight, and after counting in every instance over three hundred, they ceased from inability to distinguish among those lying furthest off. He declares that he speaks in great moderation when he expresses the opinion that he saw not less than five thousand slain Yankees, and judges an additional thousand as a small estimate for those he did not see. One of the enemy lay stretched across the grave of Mrs. Henry, the victim of the last year's fight. The wounded appeared on every hand imploring assistance. He thinks twenty thousand a moderate estimate of the killed and wounded of the enemy.

It will be exceedingly gratifying to learn that, after a careful observation, the same gentleman is perfectly convinced that our slain cannot exceed six hundred, and he believes will be a hundred less. Our wounded, too, had all been cared for, and the burial of our dead commenced on Monday.

When we contemplate not merely the great victory we have won, but our very small comparative loss, we have double reason for gratitude to God for his manifest favor. It is proper to add that the opposing armies does not exist in the opinion of our present informant only, but it was the judgment of his companions also, and has been asserted by numerous other independent observers.

Let the whole Confederacy, then, bow in grateful adoration that not only is our country saved, but our friends spared.

The War and Exhaustion.

There is much said (remarks a contemporary,) as to the power of the belligerents to conduct the war. The majority contend that the North will exhaust the South first, and, as a consequence, the South must yield. They say that the North has 20,000,000 of people, that she has a powerful navy, that her ports are open to all Europe, that she has large resources, and that in the end she will conquer the South.

We are not disposed to understate the above advantages, but to accord to them their full importance. The North has 20,000,000 of people, and the South 11,000,000, and of these 4,000,000 are slaves and employed for labor. As women do not at the North perform agricultural labor, we may set aside 6,000,000 of the Northern population for this purpose.—Then we have 7,000,000 for the south against 14,000,000 for the North. Allow one-seventh of these for fighting men, and we have 1,000,000 for the South and 2,000,000 for the North. According to this estimate, which I think a fair one, if not an accurate one, the North can bring into the field, 100,000,000 more men than we can; and if the casualties on both sides be 100,000 men annually, we of the South will be exhausted in ten years, and the North in twenty years. This conclusion, however, is based upon the supposition, that the loss on both sides shall be equal. But it is not equal. In all of the battles fought, the North has lost one-third more than we have, and in sickness, the same. Then add to this the casualties of an invading army demonstration, and the moral motive, and the loss of the North must be two to our one. The estimate which Cassius Clay makes, puts the Northern loss at 200,000 per annum, and we estimate ours at a fraction below 100,000. Under such circumstances there will be no relative superiority of the North over the South, as both armies will become exhausted about the same time.—But if one of these armies prove victorious, and in almost every engagement defeat the other, then the war cannot continue to exhaustion, even though the sows of war were not wanting. Despair will be like so many bayonets, stabbing the vitals of the Northern army, and peace will be the consequence. No war in modern times can last ten years, and especially such a war as the one in which we are engaged. Our commerce is so closely allied to the interest of Europe, that an interference is inevitable, and the belligerents, from necessity, will be forced to make peace. Those who think that the war will be one of exhaustion, labor under a serious mistake. The voice of commerce is strong, and it must be heard, and it will be heard; and there is another voice, equally as strong, the voice of humanity. The moral feeling of Europe is hostile to this war, and a vast amount of moral power is put forth to discourage and brandish infamy the debtors of Lincoln's policy. This power may not be felt like the eruption of a volcano, but it is felt, and is silently consuming its noble purpose. Nothing in our estimation is more improbable than a war of exhaustion, and not a very long time will elapse, when the drum shall cease to roll, and all the pomp and circumstance of war shall give place to science, art, commerce, "weddings, holidays, and joyous feasts."

Prophecy.—A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal makes the following prediction:

I am not a prophet, nor am I the son of a prophet, but I now predict that one of the consequences of this war will be, that in three years from the end thereof there will not be a free negro in America; that our institution of slavery will be established on a more firm basis than ever; that the Northern States Rights party will get into power as soon as the elections roll round; the Abolitionists will be hunted down like mad dogs, and the whole civilized world will become satisfied that our slaves are in the very condition for which nature designed them. Mark the predictions.

The Cincinnati Times, of a late date, gives a deplorable state of affairs among the Federals everywhere. Missouri, it states, is almost completely overrun by rebel guerrillas, and expresses great fears for the safety of Buell's army.

No. 290.—A Confederate steamer is reported to have run into a Southern port, and it is further reported that it is the celebrated "No. 290," from Liverpool.

The Wilmington Journal says the average profit on goods that run the blockade is eleven hundred per cent. A pretty fair profit for these times.

The Richmond correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist, writes:

Quite a change of sentiment has taken place in many quarters towards General Huger since the publication of his card, and his correspondence with General Johnston and Lee, and the Secretary of War.

Washington letters to Northern papers say the condition of the emancipated negroes in the Yankee Capital is terrible. They are literally starving, and without the assistance of the Government would die like murrained sheep.

W. H. Hulbert, who was for a long time imprisoned at Richmond, under suspicion of being a spy, and who was finally released, has turned up in Washington.